THE UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. XXVII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1902. No. 3.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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One College Year, - - - - - - $1.00

Single Copies, - - - - - - - .20

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EDITORIAL.

THE neatness and up-to-date appearance of the annual catalogue makes up to a large extent for any inconvenience caused by the delay in publishing. It is good to see a spirit of change, for change indicates life, and life growth. There is no way the outside public can be made acquainted with the growth, the enterprise and the worth of a college unless it is in some degree embodied in its annual announcement. It is from the catalogue and usually from that alone that the average high school student gets his whole idea of a college; in fact, to him the catalogue is the college, and if it is made neat and attractive he will in a like measure be attracted toward what it represents. In the past Middlebury has erred, not like some institutions by "padding" its yearly announcement, but in the opposite direction, by leaving out many things which rightly belong in such a book. The insertion of a cut of the Science Hall, the new arrangement of matter, the style of type and the new cover design combine to make the catalogue of the one hundred and second year one which any student would be proud to send his friends.

THE interest of the young women of the college in athletics has been recently shown by their signifying a willingness and desire to give, unassisted, an entertainment for the benefit of the Athletic Association. This action upon their part proves the falseness of any insinuations which may have been made regarding the non-interest of college girls in college affairs, and deserves the appreciation which has already been shown by a vote of the Athletic Association. Whatever seems best to the young ladies to be given will be well done and should call out a large audience, for talent for amateur work is by no means lacking in any realm which may be chosen.

THE Song Book which was started by the Class of 1902 is in progress and nearly ready to print. When finished the book will be something like the

"Yale Glee Songs," and will astonish not a few by the number of distinctively Middlebury songs which it will contain. Many alumni have responded to entreaties for words and music and the collection would do credit to a more advanced edition than the first. The securing of funds to complete the work has been the only great obstacle encountered, and to relieve the financial embarrassment, every student and every alumnus should be ready to place their order for one or more copies as soon as the book appears. It is your work as much as it is the work of the class that has undertaken to publish the book, only you have none of the trials and tribulations which are incident to a compiler's life. Then surely you should be glad to help financially to obtain that which every institution should have, a song book of its own.

LITERARY.

"THE STORY OF A LIFE."

On one of the sunny hillsides of New England there might once have been seen a small wood-colored cottage. This rustic abode was the happy home of a father, mother and little boy. He was as bright a youngster as one would expect to meet within such a place; brought up among the hills and pasture lands of many flocks and herds, and in a home of poverty, he early learned to bear cheerfully the burden of daily toil. He would save his pennies as fast as he earned them, and would even leave school to work for hire.

When the boy was four or five years of age his mother one day took him upon her knee. "My boy," she said, "some time you will be a man like your father; what would you most wish to do when you are grown up?" "First of all I want to be rich," said the youngster; "I want to have beautiful horses and fine carriages, a large, beautiful house and many servants. I should like to own much land and have everything my own way. I should not give away my money, nor would I have servants lying about me idle."

The mother lauded her boy's ambition. She could see the possibility of his becoming a wealthy, influential man; she could see her son the ruler and proprietor of a vast estate. She could see him, in her own declining years, the kind protector of a comfortable home, in which she herself might be protected from the clutches of poverty and consequent misery. With the kind heart of a mother she did not see in him the ambitions of a selfish manhood; or, if she did see them, she thought: He is only a child.

As years went by the boy began to conceive the idea of leaving home, thinking to make more money for himself. Like many another boy, he thought the world had great things in store for him.

* * * * * * * *

The scene is changed. A fine carriage is to be seen drawn by four beautiful black horses driving along the broad highway of a prosperous farming district. The coachman listens to the commands of a middle-aged man riding within and obeys them. At the same time trudging along the road not far ahead is an old woman carrying a cane for support. She is poorly clothed and weary with her long walk. She wants something and, seeing the carriage of a wealthy man coming, accosts the driver, who pulls up the horses. The face within the carriage, observing what is the cause of the delay, protrudes itself from the opening in the door and shouts to the coachman to drive along. On the horses go; there is no time to be lost with such worthless and undeserving people. The man has important business duties which he must see to immediately. The horses are hurried around the bend and down a rather steep grade lined on either side with a few trees and some thickets. A dog jumps quickly out from the bushes and frightens the team; the horses rear and leave the track; they gallop down the grade at a breakneck pace, becoming unmanageable. The carriage is overturned into the ditch and its occupant is thrown against a tree with terrible force.

Let us take a rapid glance at the man as he appeared a few moments before, sitting on his velvet-cushioned seat giving hasty commands to his driver. His build is strong and the glow of perfect health is upon his face. But his features are stern and with his look of anxiety remind one somewhat of the features of Gathergold or The Great Stone Face. But how changed that countenance now! From a look of anxiety to one of death; from a look of sternness to one of mingled fear and pain; from one of satisfaction to one of foreboding and doubt. Oh, man, this world will not always accommodate itself to your selfish ambitions and desires! Misfortune has at last struck its blow. Your wealth is accumulated, your will is made and your grave is dug! Over your decaying bones a large granite block will stand for false ambition and a premature death. With no

known relatives, your wealth is scattered to the winds. By this time the old woman has wended her way slowly and anxiously to the scene of the accident. With a motherly feeling in her heart, she leans over the dying man whose face is pale and whose pulse is feeble and irregular. She obtains a handful of water from a near-by brook and splashes it in his face. In the course of a few seconds his eyelids slowly open and once more that anxious look comes over his countenance. The blood oozes afresh from his wounded forehead. He has strength enough to ask two or three questions about himself and his team, and when told the story sinks into another swoon. At the sound of his voice the woman's heart almost stood still, for she thought she recognized in it a familiar strain. She took his left hand in her's to examine his wrist on which she found a scar which looked as if it might have been there many years. Now she does everything that is possible to revive him, but all in vain. In her grief she speaks half aloud, as if to the dying man: "At last I have found him for whom I've been looking so many years. Yes, I've found him on the edge of his grave." Her words became inaudible as her grief became more intense. Her white hair falls over her face, down which many tears are streaming. She watched by him until he was lowered into his grave, thinking not of his past forgetfulness and neglect, but only of the fact that the lost was found. Such is a mother's love. F. R. I., '03.

GEORGE WASHINGTON---THE MAN.

It was at noon of the 23rd of December, 1783, in the presence of Congress and of a throng of ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis that General Washington gave up the command of his army and requested as an indulgence that he be allowed to retire into private life. To this request it fell to the lot of General Mifflin, then president of Congress, to make reply. Turning to General Washington he said: "You retire from the theatre of action into the blessings of your fellow-citizens, but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, it will continue to animate remotest ages." In fulfillment of this prophecy of General Mifflin the American people turn their attention annually to a discussion of the character of this greatest of generals and statesmen, to discover, if possible, what influence his breadth of vision and heroic purpose has had upon national interests and what influence the glory of his virtues ought to have upon the character of every man.

Washington was a man of lofty ideals. His estimation of a patriot was that of a man who was ready to sacrifice everything for the good of the country: his ideal of a self-governing community was one in which every citizen worked for a common benefit, where no selfish aggrandizement was encouraged, where the representatives of the people were elected by the people and considered their election at once an honor bestowed for a good reason and a duty which must be sacredly discharged.

Time has dealt very gently with the memory of Washington, for he has come down to us not only as the greatest of all leaders but as the most exemplary of men. But how little do we know of the real man, George Washington? No other face in history is more familiar to us. His name is written all over the map of our country. The outlines of his biography are known to every one. We know him as a great General and a great President. We have made of his birthday a National feast, a celebration which had its origin as far back as the 22nd of February, 1783. On that day and year a number of gentlemen met in a tavern at New York. One had written an ode. Another brought a list of toasts. All, before they went reeling and singing home, agreed to assemble in the future on the 22nd of February to make merry over the birth of Washington. But, in spite of the fact that his life has been discussed every year since then, what do we know of the man? If he should be set before us in his every-day life we should think of him less in the heroic aspect and more in the human. Side by side with what is heroic would appear much that is commonplace. We should think of him as the greatest commander, repairing defeat with marvelous swiftness, healing the dissensions of his officers and calming his mutinous troops; but we should also think of him in one of those terrible outbursts of temper to which Mr. Jefferson at one time alluded. We should think of him as refusing to be paid for his services by Congress, yet exacting from the family of the poor mason the shilling that was his due. We should respect and honor him not only because he was the greatest of generals, the wisest of statesmen, but also because he was a man with many faults which he tried to overcome and with much common sense, a man who rose at the right moment to be the greatest political deliverer of our country.

Those who knew Washington well were aware that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions, but the power of self-command seldom failed him; no act of

his public life can be traced to personal caprice, ambition or resentment. He was always known by his friends to be a man who could not be induced to tell a falsehood or break an engagement or commit any dishonorable act. It can be said of Washington as Tennyson said of Wellington:

"His work is done
But while the races of mankind endure
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
Till in all land and bliss all human story
The path of duty be the way to glory."

R. S. R.

QUAINT COLLEGE LAWS.

The curious laws regarding students' dress which prevailed at Harvard up to the middle of the last century are illustrated by two eighteenth century waistcoats which are among the collections of the Boston Art museum. One was worn by a member of the class of 1749 and the other by his son in 1784.

The latter waistcoat is olive green in color, conforming to the college regulation, which required either blue gray, plain black, "nankeen"—a kind of buff—or olive. The coat and breeches which originally went with it, as one may read in the old time Harvard "Laws," were blue gray. Freshmen of that date were allowed only plain buttonholes, sophomores leaped to the dignity of having buttons on their cuffs, juniors might have inexpensive frogs to their buttonholes except that they might not have them on their cuff buttonholes and buttons complete. Seniors and juniors were permitted also to wear black Oxford gowns, such as are worn at graduation today, and a "night gown," or dressing gown, was permissible on certain unimportant occasions. It cost "not more than 10 shillings" for every appearance of gold or silver adornment.

The rules of costume were changed, of course, from time to time. In 1828, for example, the prescribed dress consisted of a black mixed coat, single breasted, "with a rolling cape square at the end and with pocket flaps, the waist reaching to the natural waist, with lapels of the same length." It is explained that "black mixed," called also Oxford mixed, was black with not more than one-twentieth nor less than one-twenty-fifth part of white. The senior was allowed to support his dignity with three "crow's feet" of black silk cord on the lower part of his coat sleeve. Two crow's feet were permitted to the junior, one to the sophomore and none at all to the freshman. The waistcoat was of black mixed or of black or, when of cotton or linen fabric, of white; single breasted, with a standing collar. The pantaloons were of black mixed.—*Middlebury Register.*

DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION PAY?

President Brainerd's answer to the question appeared, together with answers made by other college presidents, in an issue of Leslie's Weekly. Dr. Brainerd's answer, taken from that paper, is as follows: "A college education pays, first, because it brings the student into closer social connections with other bright and earnest young men, resulting in valuable and permanent friendships; second, because it furnishes the student with the most useful truths regarding nature and life—'Knowledge is power;' third, because it aims to train the mind to the fullest development of its various powers, to observe with accuracy, to think with clearness, to reason wisely; fourth, because it aims to inspire the student with broad views of life, to implant noble sentiments and generous sympathies, and to foster the motives that lead to manly conduct."

In answer to the above question we quote the following statistics: In six volumes of Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography there are more than 15,000 names; more than one-third of these are the names of people who were college bred. It may safely be inferred that one in 40 of the college bred makes his mark in the world as truly as one in 10,000 of the population without college training. In other words, the college man has 250 chances to one for the non-college man of becoming distinguished as a public man of some sort.

In "Who's Who in America," a standard biographic dictionary of notable living men and women in the United States in 1901-2, there are 11,551 names. Of these notables 5,775 or 50 per cent. were collegiates, 4,810 or 42 per cent are college graduates. These figures are even more remarkable as showing how much a college education adds to chances for success in life.

THE ANTHEM.

Through the dim old stained glass windows
Of the church which graced a town
In the north of "Merrie England,"
Dancing sunbeams flickered down,

Lighting up in mellow splendor
Oaken desk and cushioned pew,
While outside the robins twittered,
Singing gaily as they flew.

'Twas the time of rest and gladness,
Happy day of joy and song,
And all nature was out-pouring
Swelling praises loud and strong.
On this sunny Sabbath morning
God seemed in his world to dwell,
Show'ring blessings on his children,
Whisp'ring softly "All is well."

In the stately old cathedral,
Crowded now with young and old,
Peace and rest and calm were reigning,
And a happiness untold.
Hark! The silence now is broken
By the organ's notes of praise,
And a choir of sweetest voices,
Loud and clear the anthem raise.

Softly, sweetly, sound the voices,
Filling hearts of great and small
Full of love and praise and gladness.
But at last they cease; and all
Sit amazed, in silent wonder
At the organ's thrilling strain,
Soft and low, then grand, triumphant,
Now so sad and full of pain.

Wailing, sobbing, comes the music,
Like the cry of some lost child;
Now unearthly in its splendor
Come the strains so weird and wild.
Speechless, silent sit the people,
Till at last the surpliced band
Like a choir of angel singers,
Sang again the anthem grand.

Like a burst of heavenly music
Played on shining harps of gold,
Was the singing of the anthem,
And from all, both young and old,
Came ecstatic sounds of rapture
As they listened to the sound,
Hearts beat fast and pulses flutter
At the melody's rebound.

But the last of the anthem's finished,
And the grey haired rector now
Asks for Jesus' benediction
And before Him all do bow.

Speaks the good old preacher gently,
Words of thanks, of praise and love,
And the doors of Heaven open
To receive them up above.

One more burst of joyous music,
And the people homeward go,
Comforted and helped and strengthened,
Blessed and saved, and made to grow
In the knowlege of God's kingdom,
By the anthem's notes of praise,
Thankful hearts they bear, and thankful
Are the songs of trust they raise.

Wondrous is the power of music
O'er the hearts and souls of men,
Cheering, saving and uplifting,
More than words of tongue or pen.
And most mighty is the anthem
With its notes of holy praise,
Helping all serve Jesus better,
Serve and trust him all our days.

D. L. R., '03.

A WEE BIRD, A DEAR BIRD.

A wee bird, a dear bird, he sang me a song.
'Twas blithesome and fresh as the dawning,
When it mounts o'er the hills in the far-away east,
On roseate wings of the morning.

A wee bird, a dear bird, he warbled it sweet,
He caroled in cadences trilling;
He poured forth his glee in the glad roundelay
That his blithe little heart was thrilling.

A wee bird, a dear bird, he flooded the morn
With joyousness kin to his feeling
Of rapture; and all unawares then I found
His joy into my heart was stealing.

O wee bird, O dear bird, thy song then so
Within my soul wearied and sighing,
Crept gently, and there in its crevices deep
Remains as a mem'ry undying. A. E. H., '03.

A MODERN LOVE STORY.

She walks upon the street
With a jaunty little air,
Pompons on her hat brim
And rats within her hair.

She sees a common homo
Within a window stand,
She thinks his face is pretty
And thinks his carriage grand.

At once she wants to meet him
And walks within the store,
And asks to try some gloves on
If 'twould not be such a bore.

Thus she meets the homo
And he comes down to call;
She tells him he 's the maker
And the earth is his and all.

She tells him he is handsome,—
His eyes are lovely brown,
His cheeks are like the roses,
She hopes he'll oft come down.

He takes her to a concert,
She likes it "mighty well,"
Because it tells her longings,
Her inmost tho't does tell.

She asks him who's his sweetheart,
And says of him she dreams,
And the days when he is absent
The sunlight has no beams.

Within a year they're married
And the world all stands aghast,
The young man digs his topknot
And thinks upon the past.

He tries to call to memory
How he asked her to be his,
And on looking in his diary
Finds 'twas she who did the "biz."

Ex-'03.

AMONG THE ALUMNI.

[Contributions in the way of literary articles, reminiscences and news of former graduates are especially solicited from alumni.

In the case of a change of address, alumni are requested to notify the Business Manager. Much trouble has been caused in the past by failure to do this.]

'69. E. W. Howe has recently been elected president of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, and also re-elected president of the Merchants' Co-operative Bank of the same city. This is the largest Co-operative Bank in Massachusetts.

'76. Professor Eastman, of Marblehead, Mass., was at college January 15.

'81. Dr. James L. Barton, who has recently returned from India and Ceylon where he has been visiting the missions of the American Board, has an article in The Outlook of January 25 entitled, "Missionaries in Relation to Ethnic Religions and Co-operation." Dr. Barton discusses the attitude of our missionaries toward the Ethnic Religions, saying that it is not an uncommon experience for missionaries to take texts from the sacred books of other religions when preaching to non-Christian audiences, and then vividly show their hearers how far their lives fail of the highest ideals set forth in the commands and precepts of their own faith. The missionary does not believe that Christianity destroys a single excellence in any religion. He also writes quite at length of the co-operation of different boards in foreign fields.

'84. Dr. F. H. Knowlton, who is Curator of the National Museum, has an article in the current number of Popular Science entitled, "The Journeyings of Birds." Dr. Knowlton is also an authority in Botany, having written the Botanical definitions in the Standard Dictionary.

'87. Dr. C. Ford Langworthy, who is connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, was called home the first of February by the death of his mother. He came to Middlebury from Charlestown, S. C., where he had charge of the Government exhibit at the Charleston Exposition.

'91. F. D. Boynton, superintendent of schools, Ithaca, N. Y., has had his salary increased to $3000. Last year Mr. Boynton enjoyed an income of $1500 besides his salary; this last coming from royalties upon books, school administration devices, etc. For the past two years he has lectured upon public school questions before the department of pedagogy at Cornell University.

'96. Dr. Charles W. Prentiss, Parker fellow of Harvard University, now engaged in research work in zoölogy at the University of Freiburg in Baden, Germany, has received from the Smithsonian the appointment to the table in that institution in the Naples zoological station, for the months of March, April and May. Appointments are made to the Smithsonian table by the Secretary on the recommendation of a committee of eminent biologists.

'98. Homer L. Skeels visited his brother, Geo. Skeels, '03, on Monday, Jan. 13.

'99. Rufus Wainwright, Jr., who has been for some time in an office in New York City, sailed for Italy Tuesday, Jan. 28, as private secretary to George Gregory Smith of St. Albans. Mr. Wainwright expects to be absent in Europe for two years.

'99. L. R. Howard was home from Barre, Vt., for a few days last week.

'00. F. H. Bryant passed the first week of the term with friends at college.

'01. Henry Charles Tong and Miss Evelyn A. Curtis were married December 24 at the home of the bride at Rockdale, N. Y. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate friends being invited. Their future home will be at New Haven, Conn., where Mr. Tong is in the employ of Norcross Bros.

'01. E. C. Lawrence is acting as principal of Moriah Academy, Moriah, N. Y.

'01. Miss Nellie M. Hadley visited friends at college the week of January 12.

THE ANNUAL CATALOGUE.

After some delay, from various causes, the catalogue for the one hundred and second year appeared a short time ago. The total number of students enrolled is one hundred and thirteen; of these sixty-three come from Vermont, twenty-six from New York, seventeen from Massachusetts, three from New Hamshire, and one each from Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Georgia. A number of changes are to be noted in the book and many of them add much to its general appearance. The historical matter has been placed under one head, the calendar lengthened and the latest style of type used throughout the catalogue. A half tone of the Warner Science Hall is printed, and the book shows well the work the college is doing. Attention should be called to the change of tuition. "After January 1, 1902, the tuition will be $80 per year. This will not apply to students who have entered college before that date." The fees for elective laboratory work have also been changed to three dollars per term. The prizes offered the Freshman and Sophomore classes for work in elocution have been reduced to the interest upon the sums of money given for that purpose and are now for the Sophomores, first $25, second $20, third $15, and fourth $10. For the Freshmen, first $20, second $10.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The Catalogue of the officers and students of Middlebury from 1800 to 1900, and all others who have received degrees during that time, is expected to appear some time during the present term. The compilers, Prof. W. E. Howard and Dr. C. E. Prentiss, have spent all their available time for nearly two years upon this work, and no one who has not been engaged in a similar work can imagine or appreciate the amount of labor the book will represent. Numerous circulars and blank information forms have been sent out and hundreds of letters written. Searches have been made through files of newspapers, pamphlets, college and seminary necrologies and general catalogues. Genealogies, as far as they could be found, have been examined in the libraries of the New England Genealogical and Historical Society in Boston, and of the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn, and in the Lenox Library in New York. The result of all this labor is a Catalogue, one of the most perfect and useful of its kind.

The book will contain about three hundred pages and will be bound in two bindings. A list of the several trustees, with the date of their appointment is inserted, together with the secretaries and treasurers and the corporation. Eight pages are taken up by a history of the eight presidents. The members of the faculty and the subjects taught are stated, then follows a historical sketch of each alumnus, beginning with the class of 1802. The names of parents are given, the date of birth, place of preparation for college, occupation after graduation, dates of the principal events in the life of the alumnus, the names of children and if living the present address. In fact, there will be found for each person a condensed and accurate history of their life. The names of all non-graduate students are inserted, but with no account of their lives. The book will be of great value and assistance in compiling any statistics whatever of the College.

SOPHOMORE HOP.

On Friday evening, Dec. 20, 1901, the first Sophomore Hop was held in the town hall. It seems as if there could be but little improvement upon their first dance and the class deserves much credit for the way in which it carried through the inauguration of the plan changing the dance from a Junior Promenade to a Sophomore Hop. The music was excellent, consisting of Doring's Military band from Troy, and the supper was served by Caterer Willard. The dance programmes were made up in a pretty design showing the colors of the class. There is no reason why the Sophomore Hop should not be a well-established annual event. About thirty-five couples made the floor just crowded enough to allow freedom of movement

and promote comfort. Among the ladies present from out of town were: Miss Cornish of Castleton, Miss Johnson of Northfield, Mrs. Peck of New York, Miss Hapgood of Peru and Miss Milliken of Malden, Mass.; and from the town, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Donoway, Miss Cushman, Miss Lane, Miss Merrill, Miss Mellen, Miss Thomas, Miss Child, Miss Wilcox, Miss Alice Cushman, Miss Chapman and Miss Wainwright; from the college, Miss Brainerd, Miss Dustin, Miss Merrell, Miss Murdoch, Miss Stickney, Miss Vickery, Miss Goodwin, Miss Salisbury, Miss Hazen, Miss Witmer, Miss Freeto, Miss Deuel and Miss Warner.

FRESHMAN BANQUET.

On Monday afternoon the Freshman class gathered as usual in the Latin room for their 3 o'clock recitation. Everything was quiet, no one but the all-knowing three composing the banquet committee seemed to be in any state of nervous excitement. At precisely 3:10 this committee came in and announced, above the voice of the professor, that teams were in readiness at the rear of the building to take the class to the Stevens House in Vergennes, where their banquet would be held that evening. The class was instructed to quietly leave the chapel building by way of a rear window, which they did in so quick a manner as to arouse the suspicions of no one. The teams left the campus safely and were well on their way to Vergennes before the escape of the Freshmen was known. By 4:30, after a diligent use of the telephone, the Sophomores discovered the whereabouts of their rivals and quickly started in pursuit. A number of upper-class men took the next train to Vergennes, but the Sophomores were able to do but little to mar the peace and happiness of the Freshmen. After an enjoyable banquet, the following toasts were given:

TOASTMASTER, CLARK J. WILSON.
"Let this and every other anxious thought
At the entrance of my threshold be forgot."

THE BANQUET, SAMUEL L. ABBOTT.
"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

THE FRESHMEN, EDWARD H. PEET.
"Awkward, embarrassed, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still."

THE FACULTY, ELIZABETH H. DEUEL.
"Knowledge is Power."

THE LITTLE COLLEGE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, BESSIE B. FREETO.
"All hail to thee."

POEM, CHESTER B. CLAPP.
"A poet without love were a physical and metaphysical impossibility."

THE JUNIORS, FRANCES H. WARNER.
"Friendship is love without its wings."

CLASS SPIRIT, SANFORD H. LANE.
Then give a hurrah for 1905.

PROPHECY, LORA P. STICKNEY.
"That which will come and must come shall come well."

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

On December 8 and 15, 1901, vesper services were held in the chapel, at which Professor Wright read to the fellows two chapters from a book treating of college life, written by the Dean of Harvard University. They were exceedingly interesting and profitable chapters and enjoyed by all who heard them read.

Following out the plan of vesper services begun last term a service was held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, at which Dr. Brainerd gave a brief talk. One or two more of a similar nature will be held in the near future.

Sunday, Feb. 9, the regular appointed day of prayer for colleges, was observed by a service held in the chapel, at which the Rev. J. E. Mead of the class of 1890, now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Burlington, gave the address.

Preparations are being made by the two associations to arrange for some entertainments whereby money can be raised to defray the expenses of delegates to the Northfield Summer Conferences.

The topics for the meetings of this term are as follows:

Y. W. C. A.

Feb. 12.—Prayer That Obtains. Luke 11:5-13; James 5:6. Alice Richmond.

Feb. 19.—Our Country for Christ. Psalms 33:10–22. Florence Giddings.

Feb. 26.—Evangel Meeting. Maud Tucker.

March 5.—Thomas. John 11:16, 20:24-29; Luke 12:29; Mark 11:23. Alice Potter.

March 12.—Missionary Meeting. Florence Bemis.

Y. M. C. A.

Feb. 18.—God's Impartial Judgment. Romans 2:1–29.

Feb. 25.—A Service of Praise. Psalms 100 and 103.

March 4.—Report from Toronto Convention.
March 11.—Middlebury Missionaries.
March 18.—Responsibility of Example. Rom. 14:17-23.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONVENTION.

The fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will meet in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2. The previous Conventions were held in Cleveland in 1891, in Detroit in 1894, and in Cleveland in 1898, and were the largest meetings of students ever held. The last one was attended by over 2200 delegates. Students will be sent as delegates from the institutions of higher learning from all sections of the United States and Canada.

As the date for the fourth Convention draws near preparations are being rapidly hastened, both at the Toronto headquarters and at the Volunteer office. So general is the interest in this gathering that the utmost resources available are sorely taxed.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which calls this convention, is one of the most remarkable enterprises of students the world has seen. It was started in 1886 when at the first Northfield Student Conference 100 students expressed their desire and purpose to become foreign missionaries. The call to missions was taken the following year by two Princeton students to the colleges of the country. Two years later the movement was definitely organized. As a result of its work several thousand capable college men and woman have been led to form the purpose to spend their lives on the mission field, 1,800 have already been sent out by the regular missionary boards, while similar movements have been inaugurated in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, South Africa, Australia and other countries.

Interest in the city where the fourth Convention meets is most natural. Its architectural beauty, its high reputation as a scholastic center and its dominating influence in the evangelical life of the Dominion combine to make it an ideal gathering place. To this may be added, in the case of delegates from the States, the charm of the transplanted English life as affected by early French traditions. It is a bit of England with some of the Sabbath atmosphere of Scotland mingled with the spirit and enterprise of America. The student life of Toronto is likewise a unique composite of British and American ideas and customs, with which it will be most interesting to become acquainted.

Interest in the coming Convention is further justified by the acceptances received. These include the leading missionary advocates of the United States and Canada, missionaries from all the great fields, many of them with a world-wide reputation, and persons whose fame is in every mouth in connection with the recent uprising in China—the falsely defamed and rightly lauded Dr. Ament, and Prof. Gamewell, defender of the legations, both of Peking, being among them. Young People's Society leaders, whose names are household words, will be present, as will men and women of spiritual power, some of whom are already known to students, Mr. Speer and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, for example. Editors and educators of influence and wide reputation will constitute an important part of the personnel. Best of all, Mr. Mott, whose five months' tour among the students of Japan, China and India has been a prolonged experience of remarkable successes, will preside. His words will alike inspire and empower all who hear him.

Since the delegates are to be entertained by the hospitality of the people of Toronto, it has been necessary to limit the total attendance to 2500, of whom 2000 will be students. From present indications it is apparent that this number of men and women from fully 500 institutions will easily be reached—undoubtedly the greatest student religious gathering the world has ever seen.

Middlebury will be represented at this Convention by Professor Wright and L. E. Sunderland, '04.

LOCALS.

A. M. Barrett, '04, is at his home in Manchester.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson January 19.

James Gooding is at his home in Port Henry, N. Y., on account of illness.

A number of students have joined a dancing class conducted by Miss Tilden.

Henry Harvey, '03, was ill at his home in Bristol the last two weeks in January.

Miss Bertha Collins, '02, is acting as assistant in the Middlebury graded school.

A. D. Whitney of East Franklin, Vt., visited Charles Whitney, '03, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

R. M. Reed, '04, is spending a week at his home in South Alabama with his parents.

G. W. Skeels was called home the first week of the term on account of the death of his father.

A. E. Witherell, '03, left College at the end of the fall term and is now in business in Windham Co., Vt.

L. E. Sunderland, '04, entertained several classmates at his home in Cornwall Wednesday evening, Feb. 12.

J. I. Newton, '03, was called home December 13 on account of the serious illness of his mother and brother.

D. L. Robinson, '03, and M. V. Drake, '03, are at their homes in Ticonderoga, N. Y. Robinson has typhoid fever.

Professor McGilton has been confined to his room by illness for more than two weeks and has only just resumed his work.

D. L. Robinson, '03, supplied in G. W. White's school in Whiting the last week of January, during the illness of Mr. White.

The women of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity enjoyed a straw ride out to the home of Miss Bessie Bump on Saturday evening, Jan. 18.

J. R. Duffield, '02, as manager of the base ball team, has arranged a trip into New York and planned for several good home games.

At the athletic meeting held Saturday, Jan. 11, the right to wear the "M" was voted to Collins, Burke and Wilcox, all from the Senior class.

Prof. Wright left for Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, Feb. 18, to be present at the inauguration of the new president of Johns Hopkins University.

E. S. Brigham and Charles Whitney participated in the program rendered at the meeting of the Congregational society Friday evening, Jan. 24.

Professor Emerson of the University of Vermont gave a lecture in town January 28 on Crystology. Many students and professors attended.

Professor Wright attended the celebration of Founders' Day of Brigham Academy at Bakersfield, Vt., February 4, where he gave an address.

No recitations were held on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 15, in order that the professors and students might attend an important village meeting.

J. E. Thompson, '02, and G. W. Roberts, '02, were absent from College most of the fall term on account of illness with typhoid fever, but have now returned to their work.

President Brainerd occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Episcopal church in Burlington Sunday, Feb. 9, while the regular pastor, Rev. Mr. Mead, conducted exercises in the College chapel in observance of the day of prayer for colleges.

The Washington anniversary, the first of which was celebrated by the College a year ago, will be observed again by a banquet held at the Addison Saturday evening, Feb. 22. The committee consists of Professor Wright, Wilds, '02, Taylor, '03, Eddy, '04, and Taylor, '05.

President Brainerd and Dr. Burt attended the meeting of the State Botanical club held at Burlington Friday, Jan. 24. Dr. Brainerd was re-elected president of the association for the ensuing year. He gave an address on "Some Problems for Vermont Botanists Next Season."

The Senior class held its annual election the first week of the term. G. R. Drake was elected president; F. B. Miner, vice president; Miss Elizabeth Bowles, secretary; commencement committee, A. C. Sheldon, F. A. Hughes, C. A. Voetsch; committee to arrange for class day, P. Wilds, D. A. Burke, W. J. Stone.

Dr. Burt's class in Bacteriology made a test of the village water that is now being supplied from the mountain. They found in a preparation of one cubic centimeter of water forty-two bacteria growths. Tests that were made by the class two years ago of the creek water showed the number to range from 1000 to 3500 to a cubic centimeter.

There seems to be something about our chapel building which makes the bell "tired." About once a year it has been in the habit of taking a few days' excursion and never comes back until returned by main force. Such an instance happened Tuesday night, Feb. 11, and to the surprise of all a poorly imitated tone was heard the next morning at 8 o'clock when the old bell should have been tolling. It was once more taking a much-needed rest. It rings no less than sixteen times per day for five days of the week, to say nothing of the "honor work" it has done and the number of times it rings on special occasions. But however weary the bell might have been

its rest was short, and the well-known tones, somewhat softened by a new clapper, were recognized once more as coming from their accustomed place on the following Monday morning.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Most of the accessions reported this month are purchased with funds from the M. Allen Starr gift or have been presented directly by Dr. and Mrs. Starr. In addition we have had gifts from Hon. D. J. Foster, member of Congress from this district; Dr. Albert Leffingwell of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Advance Publish-Co. of Chicago; Mr. Merritt Stow of Middlebury and others.

RECENT ACCESSIONS.

Raymond. Art in Theory.
——— Representative significance of form.
——— Poetry as a representative art.
——— Painting, sculpture and architecture.
——— Genesis of art form.
——— Rhythm and harmony in poetry and music.
——— Proportion and harmony of line and color.
Sturgis. Dictionary of architecture and building. 3 vols.
Hadley. Education of the American citizen.
Morris, ed. Complete works of Edmund Spenser.
Bates. Talks on the writing of English.
James. Talks to teachers on psychology.
Greenough and Kittredge. Words and their ways in English speech.
Schaeffer. Thinking and learning to think.
Fiske. Life everlasting.
Raymond. Life in song.
Porter. Stars in song and legend.
Swift. Imperialism and liberty.
Briggs. School, college and character.
Sheldon. Student life and customs.
Search. Ideal school life.
Caine. Eternal city.
Munsterberg. American traits.
Starr. Atlas of nerve cells.
——— Familiar forms of nervous disease.
Weissmann. Essays upon heredity, 2 vols.
Huxley. Life and letters, 2 vol.
Moulton. Literary study of the bible.
Britton. Manual of the flora of the northern states.
Fischer. Structure and functions of bacteria.
Chester. Manual of determinative bacteriology.
Benson. Luck of the vails.
Bullen. Cruise of the Cachalot after whales.
Pemberton. Phantom army.
Hawkins. Chronicles of Count Antonio.
Cruger. Mrs. Clyde.
Foster. Story of Sarah.
Thompson. Alice of Old Vincennes.
Warner. Red wallflower.
Harrison. Errant wooing.
Glasgow. Voice of the people.
Mackay. Master-Christian.
Watson. Beyond the city gates.
Blackmore. Perlycross.
James. Joan, the curate.
——— Farm in the hills.
Chambers. Conspirators.
Doyle. Parasite.
Pool. Two Salomes.
Deland. Sidney.
Weyman. Castle Inn.
Atherton. Patience Sparhawk and her times.
——— Senator North.
Alden. Told by the colonel.
Gunsaulus. Monk and Knight, 2 vol.
Calmire.
Castle. "Young April."
Crawford. Via Crucis.
Stephens. Continental dragoon.
Grant. Unleavened bread.
Hornung. Peccavi.
Besant. City of Refuge.
Merriman. Dross.
Hopkins. Nugents of Carriconna.
Prime. Irenaeus letters.
Alexander. Some problems of philosophy.
Leonard, ed. Who's who in America.
Maeterlinck. Life of the bee.
Johnson, ed. Little classics. Nature.
Morris. On Latin syntax.
Sampson, ed. Lyric and dramatic poems of John Milton.
Strunk, ed. Dryden, essays on the drama.
Reed, ed. Selections from Alexander Pope.
Prescott, ed. Selections from Jonathan Swift.
Phelps, ed. Thackeray.
Perry, ed. Selections from Edmund Burke.
Schelling, ed. Book of seventeenth century lyrics.
Emerson, ed. Memoirs of Edward Gibbon.
Marble, ed. Nature pictures by American poets.
DeVinne. Practice of typography. Composition.
Fletcher, ed. A. L. A. index to general literature.

Maeterlinck. Treasure of the humble.
Leffingwell. Vivisection question.
Smith. Hymns historically famous.
Beers. Ways of Yale.
Lee, ed. Dictionary of national biography. Supplement, 3 vol.
Missionary campaign library, No. 2, 20 vol.

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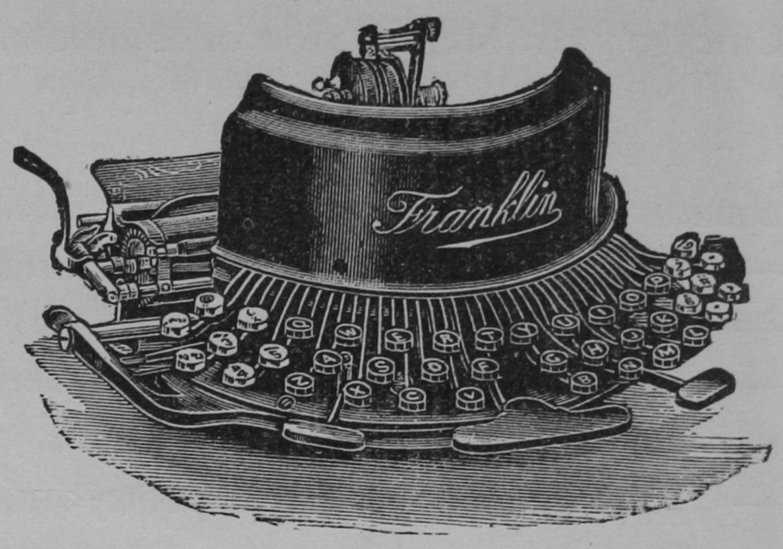

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